

Vol. LVII...No. 18,600.

A HARD BATTLE WITH FIRE.

FIVE ALARMS FOR A BLAZE AT HUDSON AND SPRING STS.

A FACTORY BUILDING AND ITS CONTENTS DESTROYED AND NEARBY PROPERTY THREATENED.

ENEMY A TRYING FIGHT FOR THE FIREMEN—THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$300,000.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a large seven-story building at Hudson and Spring sts., and taxed the resources of the fire department to their utmost. For a time it looked as if the firemen would be unable to confine the blaze to the building in which it started, and it was feared that it would spread to the adjoining structures. Chief Bonner, in command, and two other times the Chief thought that the blaze was under control, but it would burst out afresh in some unexpected quarter, until it finally became apparent that the whole structure was doomed. The firemen then turned their attention to saving the surrounding property. The high wind, which prevailed carried the flames across the street to the buildings on the other side, and made the work of fighting the fire doubly dangerous. The dense clouds of thick black smoke that poured out of the building almost entirely interfered with the efforts of the firemen.

INFLAMMABLE MATERIAL.

The burned building numbered 270 to 291 Spring-st., with a depth of 150 feet in Spring-st. and 75 feet in Hudson-st. The basement and first and second floors were occupied by Fitzpatrick & Co., manufacturers of mirrors, plate glass, stained glass, and coach and carriage windows and doors. The five upper floors were occupied by the Bradley & Currier Company, manufacturers of doors, sashes, frames and mantels. The whole place was filled from top to bottom with inflammable material. On the first floor was stored a large quantity of glass, on the second floor was much benzine and turpentine in barrels and wood frames, on the third were wood trimmings, on the fourth, wood trimmings, on the fifth floor, tiles and wooden mantels, on the sixth floor, wood doors, and on the seventh floor, tiles and grates.

About 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, William Hettrick, the engineer of the building; Eugene Zacco, the watchman, and some workmen who were engaged in repairing the engine, were in the engine-room, when they noticed that the rafters were ablaze above their heads. One of them ran to the street and called Patrolman Theodore McIntyre, of the Macdougal-st. station, who sent in an alarm from Spring and Varick sts. Firemen quickly responded and put the blaze out, as they thought, in a few minutes. They were just on the point of going away when William Marshall, a fireman employed in the building, noticed that there was fire on one of the upper floors. It was seen a moment later that the fire had crept upward through a shaft, and that the entire building was endangered. It was then that a second alarm was sent in, and this was followed by three other calls, as the increasing strength of the fire became more apparent.

SMOKE BORNE FAR AWAY.

As soon as the fire was well under way great clouds of smoke rolled forth from the roof and from the windows on the two upper floors. This smoke was carried far away by the stiff north-west wind which was blowing at the time. This same breeze served to fan the flames inside the building and to weaken the efforts of the fire lines to reach the fire effectively with their lines of hose from the south side, for the strong wind seemed to turn the streams of water into useless spray.

In the mean time reserves from several police stations were called to the scene to keep in check the crowd which had gathered on every block. Fire lines were drawn and maintained with much difficulty by the police, for the crowd manifested a strong desire to see the fire. As soon as possible, the people from all parts of the city were attracted to the place, as the volume of smoke ascending from the burning structure could be seen for miles around the city.

Several minor accidents to the various lines of hose happened up to the time that the water tower No. 2, already on the ground, was placed on the roof of the building. The building was then on fire, and the water tower had been placed on the roof of the building which had suddenly burst forth from a volume of smoke, having taken the water tower and its hose and had put their energy before them. The water tower had been turned to connect the windows on the sixth floor, into which it was proposed to pour a deluge of water, when the flow stopped in the fire line, and the water stream having gone forth, the connecting pipe had burst. More than half an hour was consumed in mending the break, so that the tower could be put in commission again. When this was finally done, the fire had evidently gone beyond the control of Chief Bonner and his men.

In the mean time Deputy Chief Lally and a number of his men were fighting the fire from the rear of the building by climbing up the fire-escape ladders until they had reached the seventh floor. On each of the floors as they climbed upward they worked to such an advantage that they had put out much of the blaze, but finally, while the men were on the seventh floor, the flames increased in violence, and they were compelled to descend, at the risk of their lives.

After a while the hose burst which supplied the water tower on the Spring-st. side of the building, and the flow stopped in the fire line, and the water stream having gone forth, the connecting pipe had burst. More than half an hour was consumed in mending the break, so that the tower could be put in commission again. When this was finally done, the fire had evidently gone beyond the control of Chief Bonner and his men.

Driven from nearby houses. Shortly after this last accident to the hose there was a great roar, and the flames burst from the roof and the two upper stories. Sounds of loud explosions from the burning building were heard by those outside, and the firemen poured water on the buildings to keep them from being consumed.

Flames from the burning building were falling in intervals and the tenants of the buildings to leave their homes for places of safety, and the firemen poured water on the buildings to keep them from being consumed. The flames from the burning building were falling in intervals and the tenants of the buildings to leave their homes for places of safety, and the firemen poured water on the buildings to keep them from being consumed.

FAILED TO RECOVER EL DORADO.

FORTUNE HUNTERS RETURNING FROM THE FROZEN NORTH.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 17.—The steamer Danube has arrived here from St. Michael's. She brought eighty-two passengers, most of them men who failed to reach the mines by the all-water route. Some got as far as Fort Yukon and had to turn back. There are twelve miners from Circle City who have been working around Circle City. A lot of provisions are at Fort Yukon, but it is feared that if there is a rush from Dawson it will cause a shortage further down the river. It is predicted that many men will perish in the attempt to escape from starvation by coming down the river.

The steamer P. B. Wear, after being on a sandbar two days, got off and arrived at St. Michael's September 20. She started again with a load of freight, but it is feared she will never get up the river. The steamer Alice arrived at St. Michael's September 24 with 120 miners, and, after starting again on the 25th, ran aground at the mouth of the river. The steamer's crew and the miners tried to get up, but failed. The Merwin and the Alice at last accounts were on a bar and freezing up. The Alice had returned to Stebbins, twelve miles from St. Michael's.

A few men with very little gold were at St. Michael's when the Danube left, and they will all come down on the Bertha.

The North American Transportation and Trading Company will build their river steamer at Unalakleet on account of the schooner Hueneme having been lost in Unalak Pass. Five other river steamers are to be built at St. Michael's.

The ice was in the upper river when the Wear started down, and icebergs were a foot long on her when she reached St. Michael's.

The steamers Bertha, Cleveland, Portland, Excelsior, Bear and Lakemere were at St. Michael's when the Danube left, and the schooner Quever.

Passengers who started up the river on the steamers Merwin, Alice and Mare Island were endeavoring to get to St. Michael's overland.

The steamer Healy, which with a barge was loaded at St. Michael's, unloaded when the news came from Stebbins. The Excelsior and steam schooner Navarre, with a tow, arrived at St. Michael's on October 3.

H. B. Tucker, of Troy, N. Y., correspondent of the Associated Press, died of exhaustion on the trip to Port Yukon. He had a little food to eat, and a few minutes' rest, but he died.

Of the men who reached St. Michael's recently most of them have been working for wages in the vicinity of Circle City. They made the trip to Port Yukon on the schooner Healy, and from there came down in steamers. There was not \$100,000 in the whole crowd, so that the rest of the boats will find it difficult to make a profit.

At about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, William Hettrick, the engineer of the building; Eugene Zacco, the watchman, and some workmen who were engaged in repairing the engine, were in the engine-room, when they noticed that the rafters were ablaze above their heads.

One of them ran to the street and called Patrolman Theodore McIntyre, of the Macdougal-st. station, who sent in an alarm from Spring and Varick sts. Firemen quickly responded and put the blaze out, as they thought, in a few minutes.

They were just on the point of going away when William Marshall, a fireman employed in the building, noticed that there was fire on one of the upper floors. It was seen a moment later that the fire had crept upward through a shaft, and that the entire building was endangered.

It was then that a second alarm was sent in, and this was followed by three other calls, as the increasing strength of the fire became more apparent.

As soon as the fire was well under way great clouds of smoke rolled forth from the roof and from the windows on the two upper floors. This smoke was carried far away by the stiff north-west wind which was blowing at the time.

This same breeze served to fan the flames inside the building and to weaken the efforts of the fire lines to reach the fire effectively with their lines of hose from the south side, for the strong wind seemed to turn the streams of water into useless spray.

In the mean time reserves from several police stations were called to the scene to keep in check the crowd which had gathered on every block. Fire lines were drawn and maintained with much difficulty by the police, for the crowd manifested a strong desire to see the fire.

As soon as possible, the people from all parts of the city were attracted to the place, as the volume of smoke ascending from the burning structure could be seen for miles around the city.

Several minor accidents to the various lines of hose happened up to the time that the water tower No. 2, already on the ground, was placed on the roof of the building.

The building was then on fire, and the water tower had been placed on the roof of the building which had suddenly burst forth from a volume of smoke, having taken the water tower and its hose and had put their energy before them.

The water tower had been turned to connect the windows on the sixth floor, into which it was proposed to pour a deluge of water, when the flow stopped in the fire line, and the water stream having gone forth, the connecting pipe had burst.

More than half an hour was consumed in mending the break, so that the tower could be put in commission again. When this was finally done, the fire had evidently gone beyond the control of Chief Bonner and his men.

In the mean time Deputy Chief Lally and a number of his men were fighting the fire from the rear of the building by climbing up the fire-escape ladders until they had reached the seventh floor.

On each of the floors as they climbed upward they worked to such an advantage that they had put out much of the blaze, but finally, while the men were on the seventh floor, the flames increased in violence, and they were compelled to descend, at the risk of their lives.

After a while the hose burst which supplied the water tower on the Spring-st. side of the building, and the flow stopped in the fire line, and the water stream having gone forth, the connecting pipe had burst.

More than half an hour was consumed in mending the break, so that the tower could be put in commission again. When this was finally done, the fire had evidently gone beyond the control of Chief Bonner and his men.

Driven from nearby houses. Shortly after this last accident to the hose there was a great roar, and the flames burst from the roof and the two upper stories.

Sounds of loud explosions from the burning building were heard by those outside, and the firemen poured water on the buildings to keep them from being consumed.

Flames from the burning building were falling in intervals and the tenants of the buildings to leave their homes for places of safety, and the firemen poured water on the buildings to keep them from being consumed.

The flames from the burning building were falling in intervals and the tenants of the buildings to leave their homes for places of safety, and the firemen poured water on the buildings to keep them from being consumed.

Flames from the burning building were falling in intervals and the tenants of the buildings to leave their homes for places of safety, and the firemen poured water on the buildings to keep them from being consumed.

The flames from the burning building were falling in intervals and the tenants of the buildings to leave their homes for places of safety, and the firemen poured water on the buildings to keep them from being consumed.

Flames from the burning building were falling in intervals and the tenants of the buildings to leave their homes for places of safety, and the firemen poured water on the buildings to keep them from being consumed.

The flames from the burning building were falling in intervals and the tenants of the buildings to leave their homes for places of safety, and the firemen poured water on the buildings to keep them from being consumed.

Flames from the burning building were falling in intervals and the tenants of the buildings to leave their homes for places of safety, and the firemen poured water on the buildings to keep them from being consumed.

The flames from the burning building were falling in intervals and the tenants of the buildings to leave their homes for places of safety, and the firemen poured water on the buildings to keep them from being consumed.

Flames from the burning building were falling in intervals and the tenants of the buildings to leave their homes for places of safety, and the firemen poured water on the buildings to keep them from being consumed.

The flames from the burning building were falling in intervals and the tenants of the buildings to leave their homes for places of safety, and the firemen poured water on the buildings to keep them from being consumed.

RACE FOR THE SILVER HEELS.

NAME OF THE SUPPOSED FILIBUSTER STARTING FOR CUBA.

NIGHT CRUISE OF THE REVENUE CUTTER CHANDLER TO PIER NO. 30 EAST RIVER, WHENCE THE SCHOONER Sailed AWAY—NO TRACE FOUND.

The supposed filibuster that the United States Marshal and his deputies went a-hunting for late Saturday night turns out to have been the two-mastered schooner Silver Heels. The Marshal didn't catch the Silver Heels, and at last accounts her whereabouts was unknown. According to one of the Marshal's agents, who was set to watch for her, she touched at Pier No. 30 East River about midnight Sunday morning and was off again like the wind, whether he knew not. It is supposed that she escaped through Hell Gate into Long Island Sound, whether bound for Cuba or not being unknown.

The news that a supposed filibuster was to sail from Pier No. 30 East River with arms and ammunition for the Cubans came to United States Marshal McCarthy Saturday noon from the State Department at Washington. He had his information from Pinkerton detectives in the employ of the Spanish Consul in this city. Surveyor Croft said that the vessel not having cleared, she was subject to arrest if she sailed. So the Surveyor, the United States District Attorney and Commissioner Shields laid their plans, and at about 11 o'clock, as told in yesterday's Tribune, the Marshal, with twelve deputies and a number of Pinkerton men, boarded the revenue cutter Chandler at the Barge Office.

THE AGENT DID NOT TELEPHONE.

The cutter, however, did not sail until some time later. It waited until news should be heard from an agent who had been stationed at Pier No. 30 East River, the pier of the Bridgeport Line, to telephone a signal when the Silver Heels should leave the pier. The signal was to be the name of the vessel. At about 1 o'clock the agent arrived breathless at the pier instead of telephoning—why nobody knows—and announced that the schooner had sailed from the pier just before he left there.

It was a few minutes after 1 o'clock when the Chandler steamed away from the Barge Office. Did the Chandler proceed at once and at full speed to Pier No. 30 East River? The Chandler did not. It steamed toward the East River and sighted something dark afloat just below the Navy Yard, and found that it was pursuing nothing more dangerous than a mud-sow. Instead of proceeding then to Pier No. 30 the Chandler turned about and proceeded down the Brooklyn shore, the Marshal and his men scanning the water carefully. Soon another dark object was sighted down below, and the Chandler put on full steam and chased it down to Buttermilk Channel until it was found that the object was a railroad tug in tow. The next stop was the pier to Pier No. 30 East River was State Island, which point was made at full speed.

The return trip was also made at full speed, because it was desired to get to the pier as soon as possible, as it was known that the Silver Heels would be there. The Marshal's intelligent agent, who was to have towed the Silver Heels to Pier No. 30, this was the last stop on the way to the pier, which point was made soon after 3 o'clock.

A LANDING MADE.

A landing was made here and the Marshal examined the pier, but found no schooner. He found no munitions of war, either. The watchman said that a schooner had just brushed the pier some time before, and had disappeared immediately afterward. Some men on a brick schooner near by said, however, that the schooner they saw stopped longer than that at Pier No. 30. The United States Marshal and his twenty deputies, and also the numerous Pinkerton men aboard, took to a search of the pier, but they found nothing. They returned to the Chandler, and that vessel turned her nose again down stream, having successfully made the voyage to Pier No. 30 East River according to the plan.

The Marshal's intelligent agent, who was to have towed the Silver Heels to Pier No. 30, this was the last stop on the way to the pier, which point was made soon after 3 o'clock.

THE AGENT DID NOT TELEPHONE.

The cutter, however, did not sail until some time later. It waited until news should be heard from an agent who had been stationed at Pier No. 30 East River, the pier of the Bridgeport Line, to telephone a signal when the Silver Heels should leave the pier. The signal was to be the name of the vessel. At about 1 o'clock the agent arrived breathless at the pier instead of telephoning—why nobody knows—and announced that the schooner had sailed from the pier just before he left there.

It was a few minutes after 1 o'clock when the Chandler steamed away from the Barge Office. Did the Chandler proceed at once and at full speed to Pier No. 30 East River? The Chandler did not. It steamed toward the East River and sighted something dark afloat just below the Navy Yard, and found that it was pursuing nothing more dangerous than a mud-sow. Instead of proceeding then to Pier No. 30 the Chandler turned about and proceeded down the Brooklyn shore, the Marshal and his men scanning the water carefully.

Soon another dark object was sighted down below, and the Chandler put on full steam and chased it down to Buttermilk Channel until it was found that the object was a railroad tug in tow. The next stop was the pier to Pier No. 30 East River was State Island, which point was made at full speed. The return trip was also made at full speed, because it was desired to get to the pier as soon as possible, as it was known that the Silver Heels would be there.

The Marshal's intelligent agent, who was to have towed the Silver Heels to Pier No. 30, this was the last stop on the way to the pier, which point was made soon after 3 o'clock.

A LANDING MADE.

A landing was made here and the Marshal examined the pier, but found no schooner. He found no munitions of war, either. The watchman said that a schooner had just brushed the pier some time before, and had disappeared immediately afterward. Some men on a brick schooner near by said, however, that the schooner they saw stopped longer than that at Pier No. 30. The United States Marshal and his twenty deputies, and also the numerous Pinkerton men aboard, took to a search of the pier, but they found nothing. They returned to the Chandler, and that vessel turned her nose again down stream, having successfully made the voyage to Pier No. 30 East River according to the plan.

The Marshal's intelligent agent, who was to have towed the Silver Heels to Pier No. 30, this was the last stop on the way to the pier, which point was made soon after 3 o'clock.

THE AGENT DID NOT TELEPHONE.

The cutter, however, did not sail until some time later. It waited until news should be heard from an agent who had been stationed at Pier No. 30 East River, the pier of the Bridgeport Line, to telephone a signal when the Silver Heels should leave the pier. The signal was to be the name of the vessel. At about 1 o'clock the agent arrived breathless at the pier instead of telephoning—why nobody knows—and announced that the schooner had sailed from the pier just before he left there.

It was a few minutes after 1 o'clock when the Chandler steamed away from the Barge Office. Did the Chandler proceed at once and at full speed to Pier No. 30 East River? The Chandler did not. It steamed toward the East River and sighted something dark afloat just below the Navy Yard, and found that it was pursuing nothing more dangerous than a mud-sow. Instead of proceeding then to Pier No. 30 the Chandler turned about and proceeded down the Brooklyn shore, the Marshal and his men scanning the water carefully.

Soon another dark object was sighted down below, and the Chandler put on full steam and chased it down to Buttermilk Channel until it was found that the object was a railroad tug in tow. The next stop was the pier to Pier No. 30 East River was State Island, which point was made at full speed. The return trip was also made at full speed, because it was desired to get to the pier as soon as possible, as it was known that the Silver Heels would be there.

The Marshal's intelligent agent, who was to have towed the Silver Heels to Pier No. 30, this was the last stop on the way to the pier, which point was made soon after 3 o'clock.

A LANDING MADE.

A landing was made here and the Marshal examined the pier, but found no schooner. He found no munitions of war, either. The watchman said that a schooner had just brushed the pier some time before, and had disappeared immediately afterward. Some men on a brick schooner near by said, however, that the schooner they saw stopped longer than that at Pier No. 30. The United States Marshal and his twenty deputies, and also the numerous Pinkerton men aboard, took to a search of the pier, but they found nothing. They returned to the Chandler, and that vessel turned her nose again down stream, having successfully made the voyage to Pier No. 30 East River according to the plan.

The Marshal's intelligent agent, who was to have towed the Silver Heels to Pier No. 30, this was the last stop on the way to the pier, which point was made soon after 3 o'clock.

NO RESULTS AT MADRID.

FRUITLESS NEGOTIATIONS WITH CUBAN AUTONOMISTS.

MINISTERIAL ORGANS URGING THAT THE REBELLION BE PUT DOWN BY FORCE OF ARMS.

ARMED—THE BANK OF SPAIN.

Madrid, Oct. 17.—"El Imparcial" says that the negotiations between the Government and the chiefs of the Cuban Autonomist party have not produced the expected results. The Ministerial organs urge the necessity of "energetic action to crush the rebellion by force of arms."

The increase in the issue of banknotes by the Bank of Spain has created a bad impression.

To-day Señor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Correa, Minister of War, and Señor Moret, Minister of the Colonies, conferred together as to the attitude to be taken by the Government toward the United States, and the final instructions to be given Captain-General Ramon Blanco, the new Governor-General of Cuba, on starting for Havana.

London, Oct. 18.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Times" says:

"The rumors that Spain has replied or is on the point of replying to United States Minister Woodford's note are premature. It is quite true that the note that President McKinley has received is of considerable length, and contains not a few expressions of the most friendly sentiment. It does not, however, contain anything that would justify the belief that the Spanish Government will accept the proposed changes."

ATTACKS THE SAGASTA POLICY.

BITTER COMMENTS OF THE HAVANA NEWSPAPER "LA LUCHA."

Havana, via Key West, Oct. 17.—"La Lucha," in its leading editorial yesterday, attacked the Sagasta policy, and said: "We are returning to the policy of cheat and inconsistency." Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, "La Lucha" says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, the Sagasta policy is a policy of cheat and inconsistency. Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case they should not accept autonomy, 'La Lucha' says: